ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
12 November 2026

WHITE CLIFF MINERALS

DANVERS 1 DRILLING IDENTIFIES COPPER SULPHIDES TO 521M DOWNHOLE

New shallow mineralised zone and further drilling between Danvers 2 and 3 support assessment of the wider copper system

White Cliff Minerals Limited ("WCN" or the "Company") (ASX: WCN; OTCQB: WCMLF) is pleased to announce assay results and observations from deeper drilling at Danvers 1 which has extended copper mineralisation to depth and identified a new shallow zone, along with visual observations from infill drilling that support continuity between Danvers 2 and Danvers 3 at the Company's Rae Copper Project.

Deep Drilling Confirms Copper to Depth at Danvers 1

- **DAN26058 logged a cumulative 386m of visual copper sulphides**[1], commencing at just 13m downhole and including multiple zones of chalcocite and bornite cemented breccias.
- **DAN26058 logged visual copper sulphides to 521m downhole** and is the deepest hole at Danvers to date, at 410m vertical depth.
- DAN26058 extends copper sulphide mineralisation at Danvers 1 to depth, significantly enhancing upside and supporting the potential down-plunge continuation of shallow, chalcocite-rich breccias.
- The deep diamond hole was designed to test the depth potential of Danvers 1, while providing critical geological, structural and density data, together with samples for future metallurgical and comminution test work.

New Shallow Zone Discovery at Danvers 1

- 63m @ 0.39% Cu from 21m DAN26050 identifies a new zone of copper mineralisation adjacent to the main Danvers 1 breccia, expanding the known mineralised footprint.
- 25.14m @ 0.69% Cu from 203.36m in DAN26048 confirms copper mineralisation below historic drilling, extending to approximately 180m vertical depth below surface.
- These results continue to demonstrate the potential for additional mineralised zones beyond the main Danvers 1 breccia system.

Continuity Apparent Between Danvers 2 and 3

- Two diamond drillholes have intersected extensive visual copper sulphides within the previously untested 580m gap between Danvers 2 and Danvers 3, providing important new evidence of mineralisation continuity.
  - DAN26054, located 163m SW of DAN26052 logged **86.89m of visual copper sulphides**, and
  - DAN26056, located a further 184m SW logged **155.33m of visual copper sulphides**.
- The results strengthen the emerging geological interpretation across the 2026 Danvers 2/3 discovery area and support the potential for a more continuous mineralised system between the two prospects.

[1] Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Full details regarding minerals observed, mineral form and abundance can be found in Table 1, Appendix A. Assays expected in 6-8 weeks.

Troy Whittaker, Managing Director, commented *"Our drilling is addressing two important questions at Danvers: how far the mineralised system extends, and how its individual zones connect. At Danvers 1 the new shallow zone adds to the known mineralised footprint, while copper sulphides observed in DAN26058 extend the depth range being assessed. Assays will be important in determining the significance of those deeper intersections.*

"Between Danvers 2 and Danvers 3, the additional drilling provides new geological information within a substantial gap in the earlier coverage. Our focus is to build a robust technical understanding of Danvers while continuing to evaluate the broader Rae opportunity. Geological modelling, further assays and samples for future test work will help prioritise exploration as we work towards an Exploration Target and the assessment required for a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate- Danvers is shaping up as a true district-scale copper story."

FURTHER INFORMATION

Danvers 1 - Deeper Drilling

- Drillholes DAN26048, DAN26049 and DAN26050 were designed to test below historic drilling and remove specific pinch points in the geological model.
- DAN26048 returned 25.14m @ 0.69% Cu from 203.36m downhole, marking a 180m vertical depth intersection of mineralisation.
- DAN26049 and DAN26050 were drilled on the same section and returned a new zone of mineralisation parallel to the main Danvers 1 deposit alongside copper intervals within the expected Danvers 1 mineralisation model.
- The new zone of mineralisation was encountered shallow in hole DAN26050 returning 63m @ 0.39% Cu from just 21m downhole.
- Drillhole DAN26058 was drilled down-dip of the Danvers 1 breccia body, collecting geological and structural information whilst collecting sample for both assay and future metallurgical or comminution (crushing and grinding) test work to inform technical and mining studies
  - Commencing at just 13m down hole
  - Semi massive bornite mineralisation observed at 456m downhole, confirming mineralisation below previous drilling efforts

Danvers 2/3 – Increasing Confidence in Mineralisation Continuity

- Danvers 2 and 3 were explored and discovered with widely spaced RC drilling in Spring 2026.
- For inclusion in the ongoing geological modelling drillholes DAN26054 and DAN26056 were planned to test within a 586m gap between spring drillholes DAN26005 and DAN26008 that returned:
  - **33.53m @ 1.00% Cu** from 103m including **7.62m @ 2.71% Cu** and **27.43m @ 1.20% Cu** from 150m including **9.15m @ 2.96% Cu** (DAN26008)
  - **12.19m @ 0.62% Cu** from 91.44m including **3.05m @ 1.50% Cu** and **12.19m @ 0.73% Cu** from 112.78m including **3.05m @ 1.91%** Cu (DAN26005 ended early due to water ingress into RC drillhole)
- Both drillholes returned significant intervals of copper sulphides along the main Teshierpi Fault Zone, with holes guided by the 2025 magnetic data and technical knowledge gained in 2026 exploration:
  - 86.89m of copper sulphides (DAN26054)
  - 155.33m of copper sulphides (DAN26056)

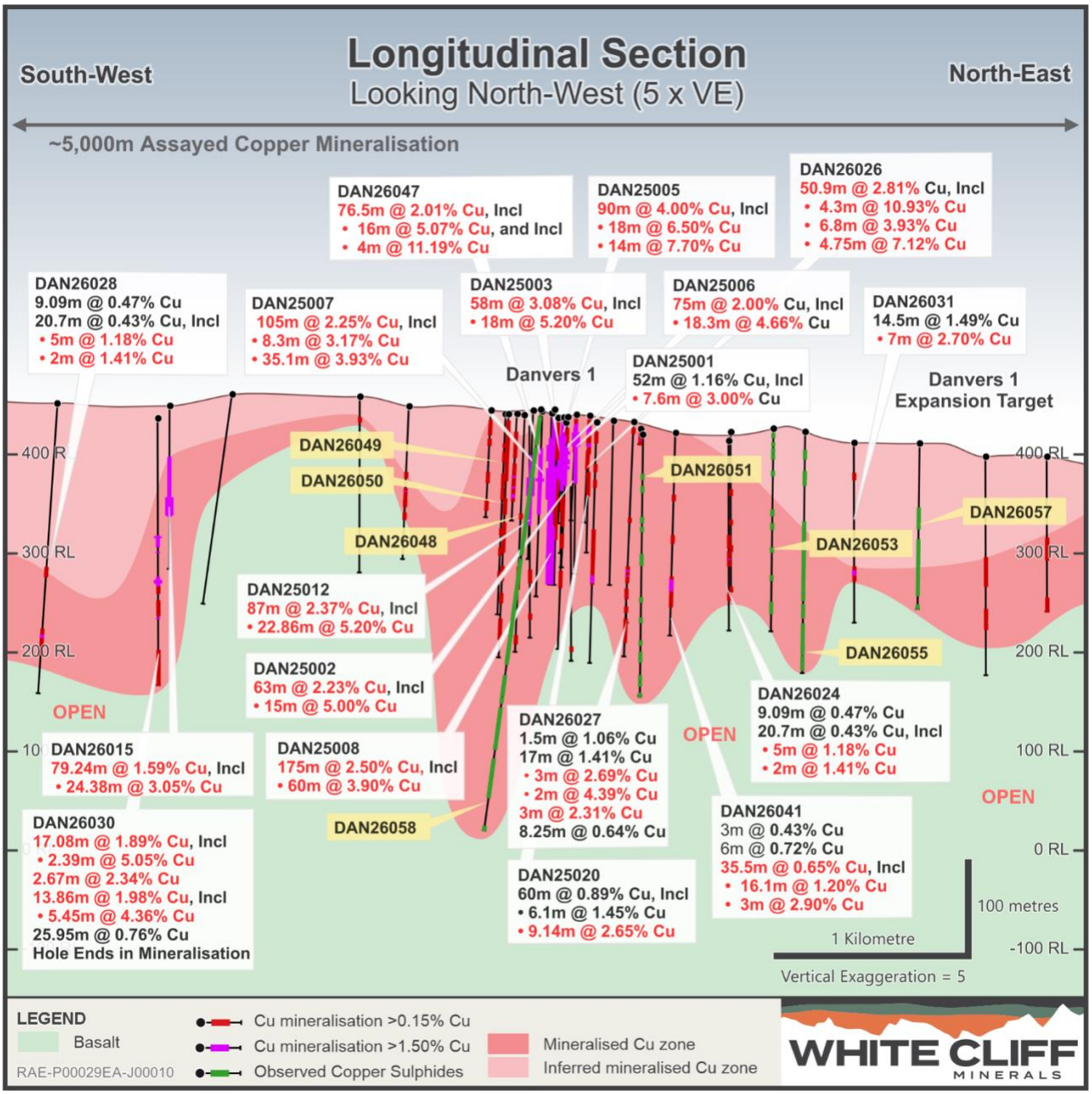
Geological Modelling Ongoing

- Infill drilling between Danvers 2 and Danvers 3 has materially closed the gap between previously reported copper-bearing holes DAN26008 and DAN26005, strengthening confidence in the emerging mineralisation model.

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Ongoing Exploration Activities at Rae

- Airborne magnetic, gravity and radiometric survey completed over the Rae with results being processed currently. New geophysical data will allow for target generation using the same process that has been successful along the Danvers trend during the 2026 exploration program.
- Assays pending for a till and surface rock sampling campaign across the Thor-Rocket target areas. These results will cornerstone exploration targeting efforts and reveal zones of anomalous copper where bedrock is covered by a thin veneer of glacial material.
- Integration of both new geophysical and geochemical datasets alongside knowledge of copper systems in the region will inform 2027 drill targeting.
- Current drilling is expected to provide a critical foundation for geological modelling, supporting the definition of an Exploration Target and progressing the project towards a Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate.



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Figure 01 - Longitudinal section through Danvers 1 and the northeastern extensions with pending holes labelled and displaying intervals of observed copper sulphides downhole. Pending holes to the northeast of Danvers 1 will be instrumental in showing continuity between the widely spaced phase 1 drillholes and will contribute to modelling of this 2026 extension.

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Figure 02 – Photograph of coarse-grained chalcocite mineralisation within a breccia encountered downhole in drillhole DAN26054 between 141 and 143m.

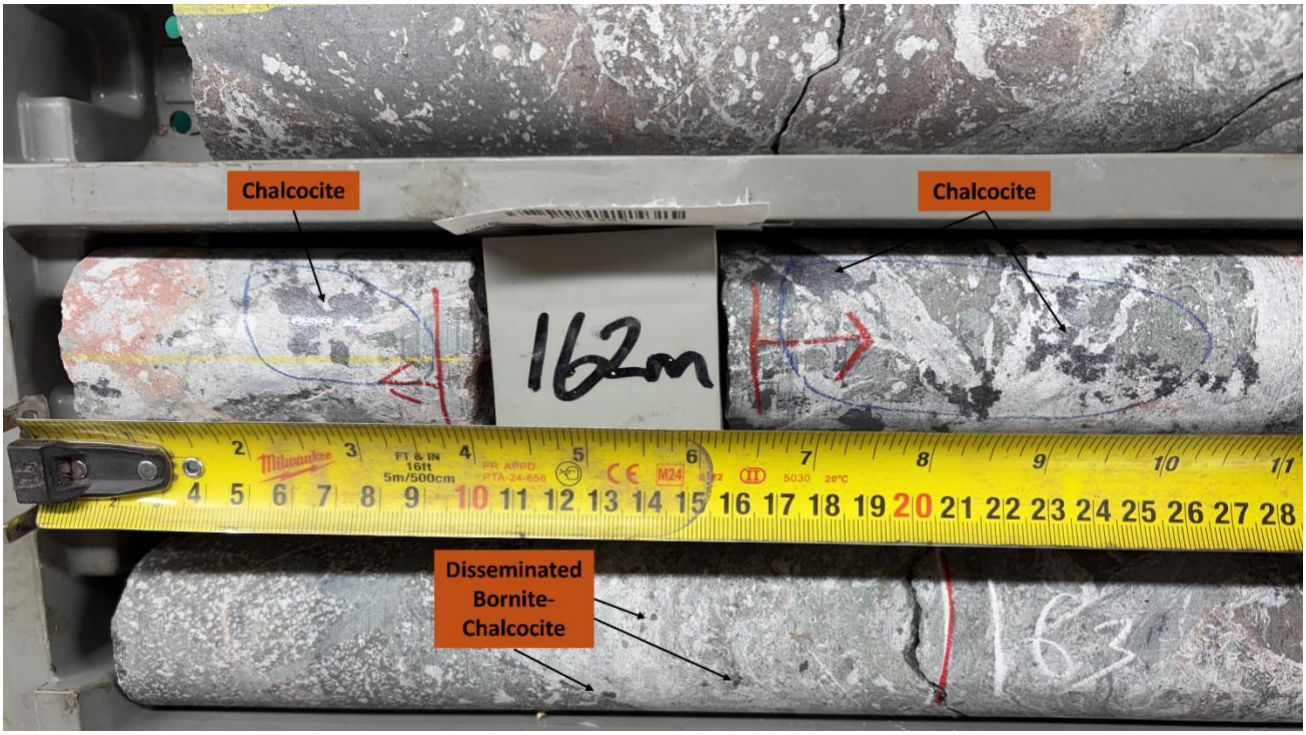


Figure 03 – Photograph of coarse-grained chalcocite hosted within quartz-carbonate cement of a breccia encountered downhole in drillhole DAN26056 between 237 and 253m downhole.

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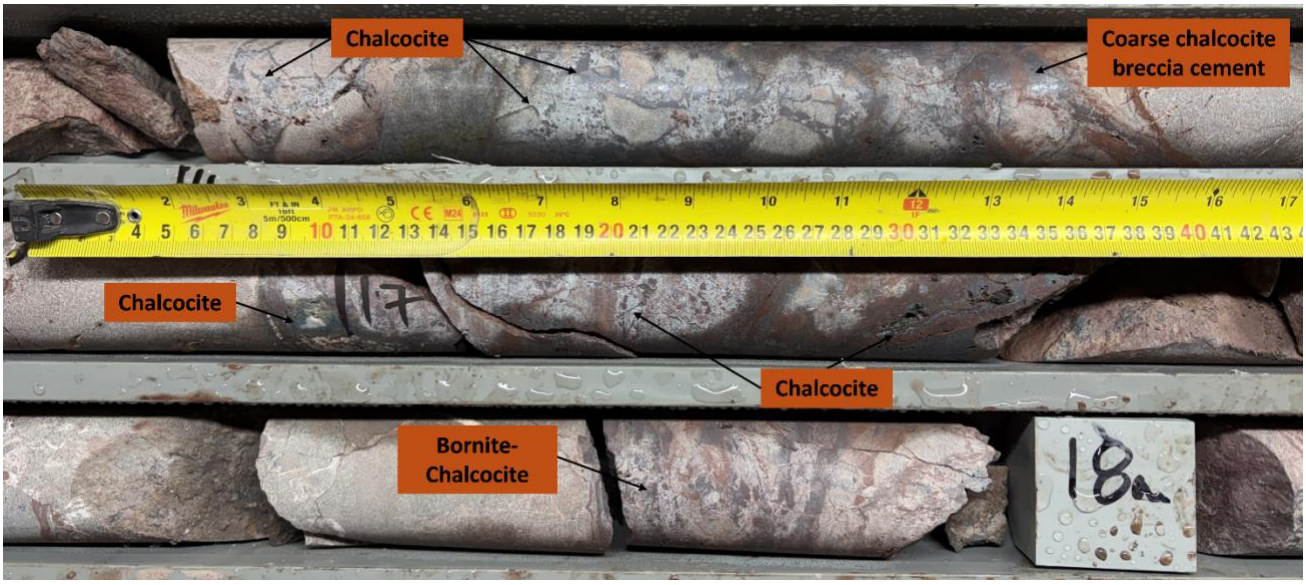


Figure 04 – Photograph of a chalcocite cemented breccia intersected shallow in drillhole DAN26058. Chalcocite breccia dominates between 13 and 40m downhole.



Figure 05 – Photograph of vein and breccia hosted chalcopyrite and bornite mineralisation from drillhole DAN26058 between 95.7 and 100.51 m downhole.

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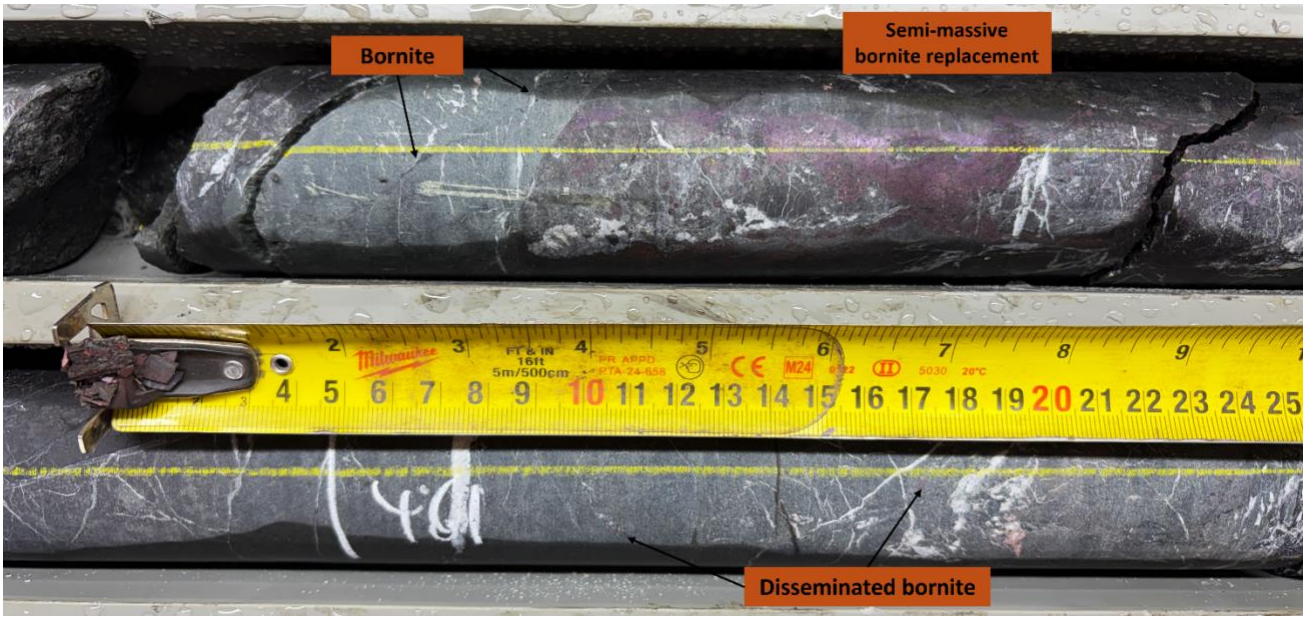


Figure 06 – Photograph of semi-massive and disseminated bornite mineralisation from drillhole DAN26058 between 456 and 466m downhole.

Table 01 - Summary of assay intervals from Danvers 1 diamond drilling

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)
DAN26049	42	42.54	0.54	0.25
DAN26049	53	61.5	8.5	0.14
DAN26049	82	93.5	11.5	0.36
DAN26049	100	111.1	11.1	0.15
DAN26049	154	158	4	0.54
including	155.04	156.5	1.46	1.14
DAN26049	179.5	185.18	5.68	0.42
DAN26049	211.5	213.34	1.84	0.56
DAN26050	9	16.5	7.5	0.29
DAN26050	21	84	63	0.39
DAN26050	112.12	128.13	16.01	0.45
DAN26050	143.96	178.5	34.54	0.16
DAN26050	201.5	215.78	14.28	0.12
DAN26050	237	245.23	8.23	0.10
DAN26050	271	293.5	22.5	0.37
DAN26048	133.5	135.43	1.93	0.24
DAN26048	203.36	228.5	25.14	0.69
DAN26048	294	301	7	0.17

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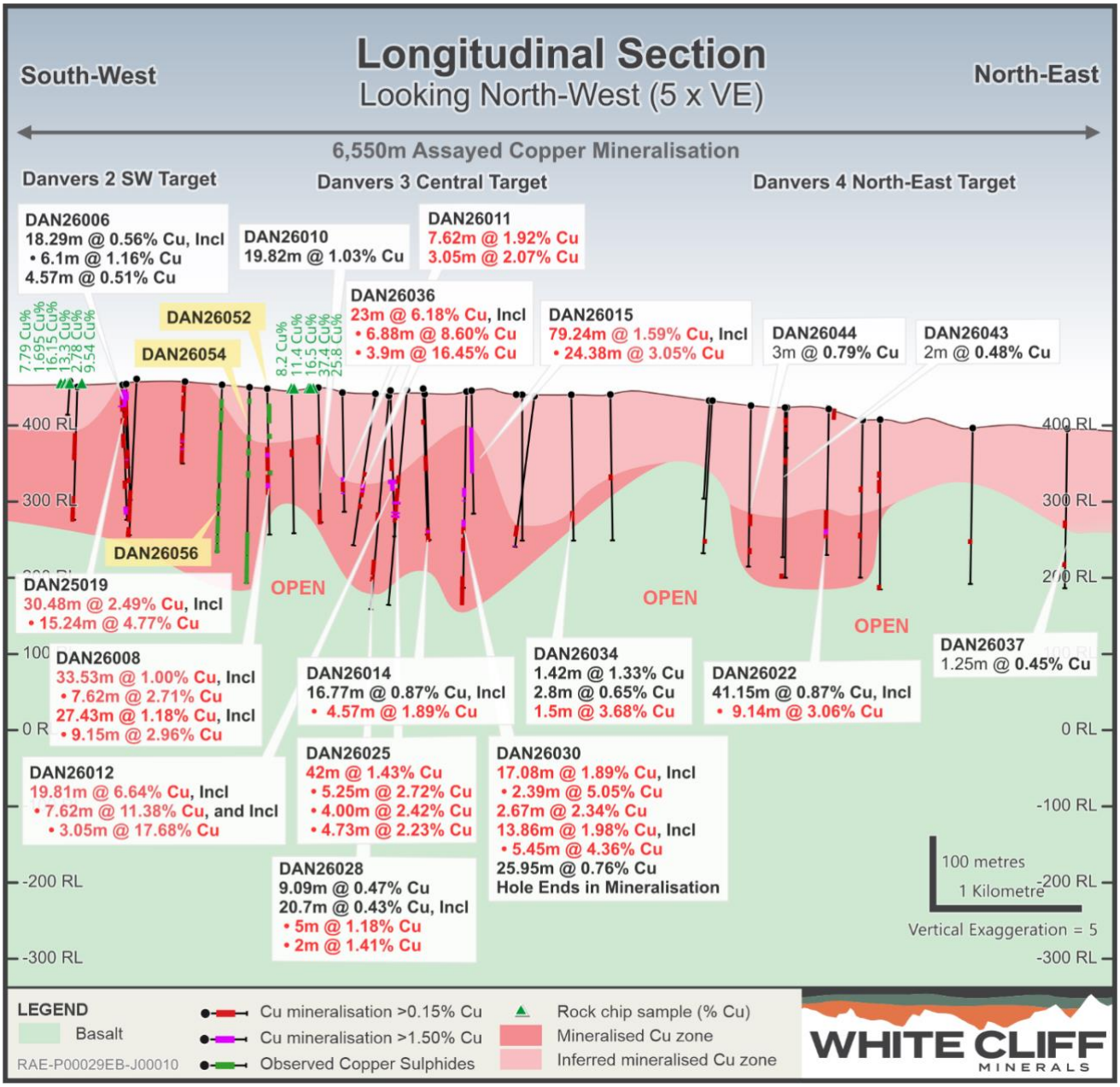


Figure 07 - Longitudinal section through the Danvers 2 and 3 key area where pending drillholes DAN26052, 054 and 056 have returned copper sulphides from a previous >580m gap in the 2026 phase 1 drillholes. These holes will establish continuity of mineralisation between the Danvers 2 and 3 systems and be important results for inclusion in modelling of the mineralisation.

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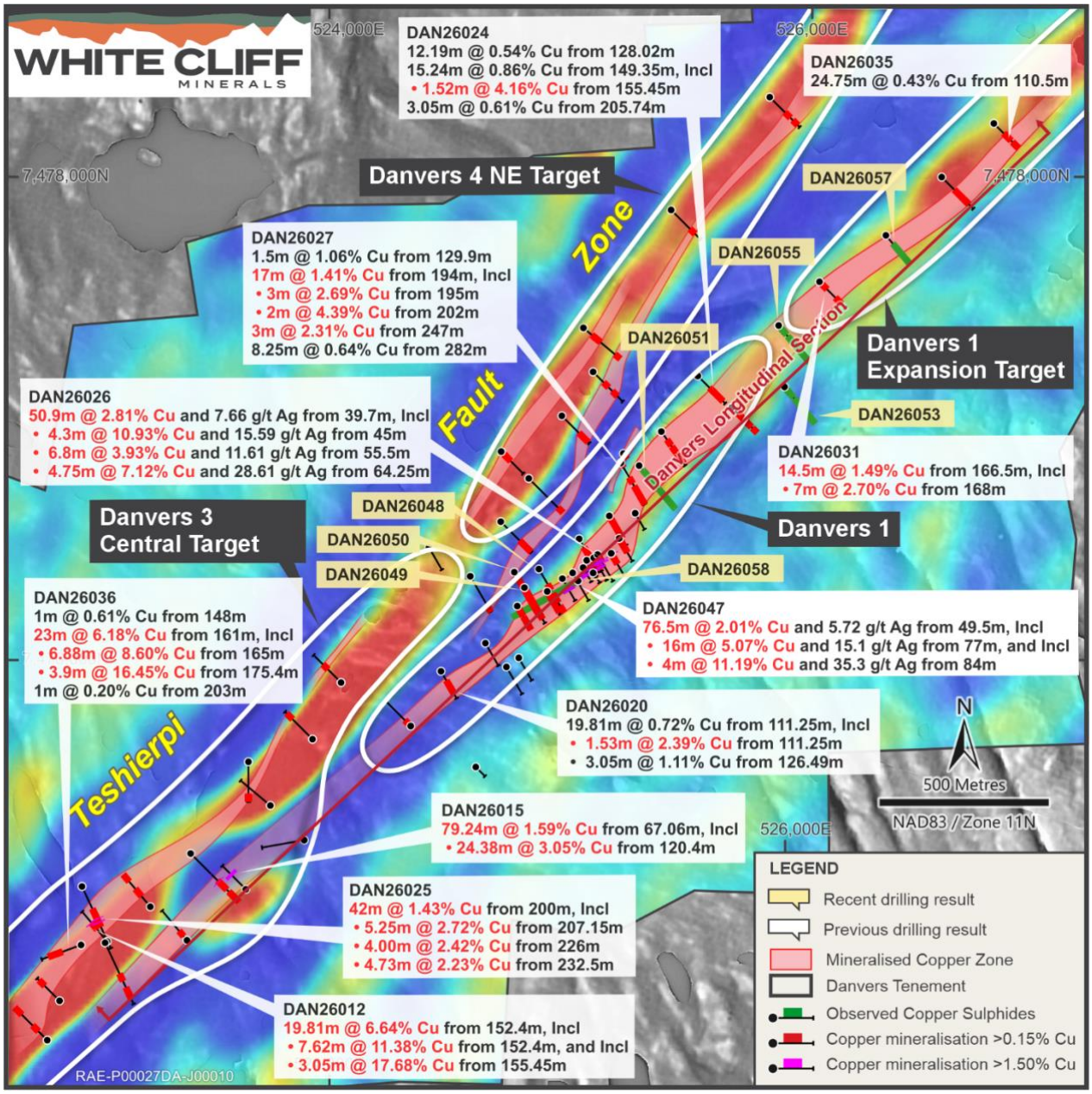


Figure 08 - Plan view map of the Danvers District, highlighting the pending drillhole DAN26058 from Danvers 1 and the further drillholes to the northeast along the Danvers 1 NE extension trend. These drillholes to the NE will be key in establishing continuity in the widely spaced phase 1 drilling completed in 2026.

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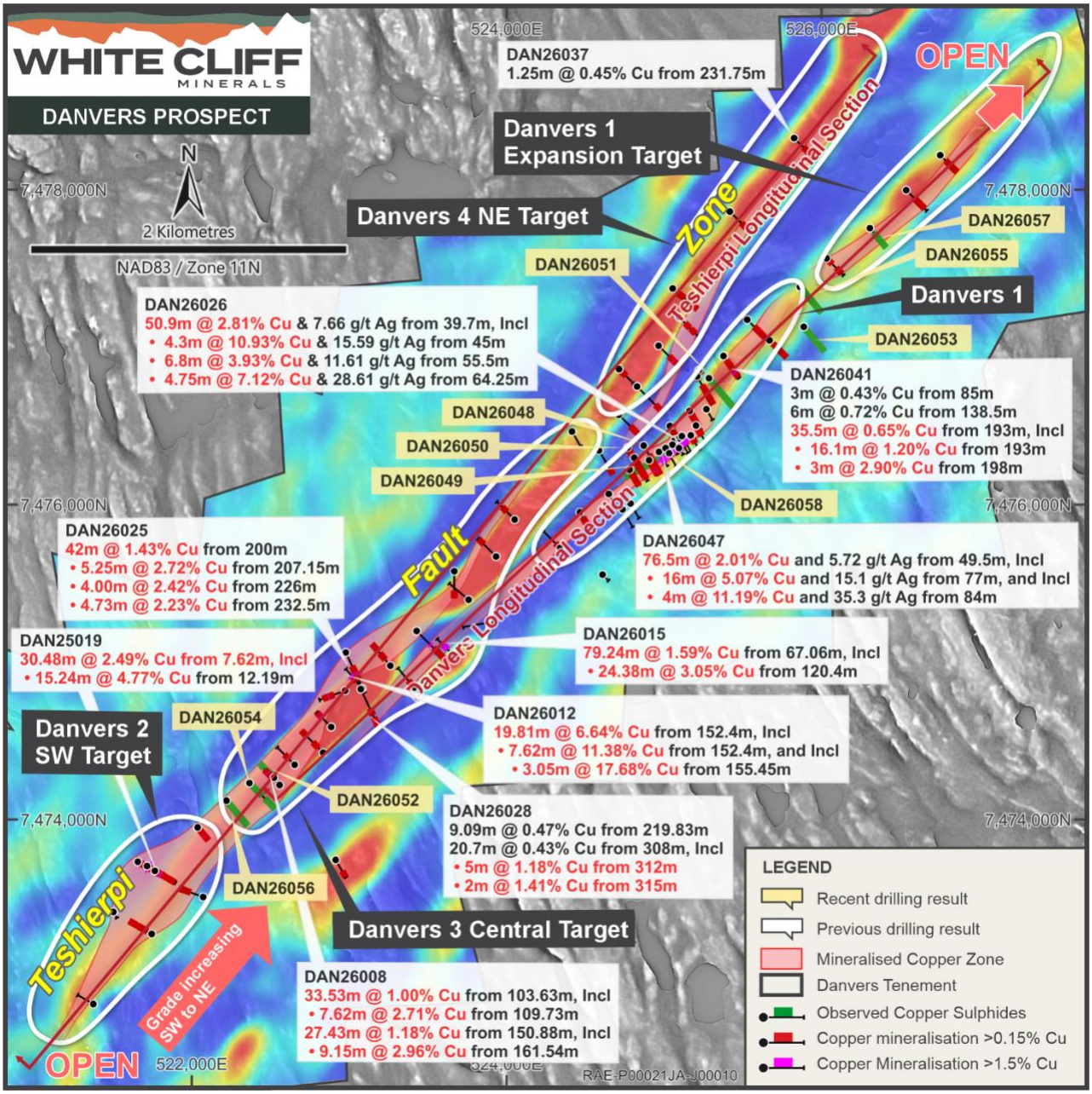


Figure 09 - Plan view map of the Danvers District, highlighting the pending drillholes in the southwest, namely DAN26052, 054 and 056 that have all returned visual copper sulphides and add to the evidence of a continuous copper system between Danvers 2 and 3 target areas.

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This announcement has been approved by the Board of White Cliff Minerals Limited.

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ABOUT WHITE CLIFF MINERALS



Defining a large-scale copper opportunity in one of the world's leading mining jurisdictions

DANVERS

Danvers - a high-grade vein hosted copper deposit cornerstones the foundations of the broader Rae Project potential. Highlights from the maiden drilling campaign point to a major copper discovery and include **175m @ 2.5% Cu & 8.66g/t Ag, 90m @ 4% Cu & 7.5g/t Ag, 58m @ 3.08% Cu & 13.3g/t Ag, 105m @ 2.25% Cu, 63m @ 2.23% Cu and 75m @ 2% Cu.** Adding to the scale, regional step-outs at Danvers 2 with over 5km down-strike returning **15m @ 4.8% Cu**, and at Danvers 3, **20m @ 6.64% Cu, 23m @ 6.18% Cu and 79.24m @ 1.59% Cu**, with further 2026 drilling clearly demonstrating the emergence of a large copper system.

RAE SEDIMENT-HOSTED COPPER DEPOSIT

A sediment-hosted copper deposit, with drill holes STK25001 and STK25003 confirming the presence of sedimentary-hosted copper at Hulk. Mineralisation is developed along the Rae Group–Husky Creek Formation contact, a regional redox boundary and unconformity confirmed as the primary control on copper, hosting a laterally extensive, sheet-like horizon typically 2–30m thick. Copper sulphides occur predominantly as chalcopyrite cement and veinlets within the basal Rae Group conglomerates, directly along the unconformity, validating the Company's geological model. 2025 drilling returned **3.5m @ 7.2% Cu and 25m @ 0.6% Cu,** and 2026 diamond drilling has intersected **visible chalcopyrite** at the target horizon in all three holes completed, extending mineralisation **3.7km east** of 2025-hole STK25004 and expanding the interpreted footprint to approximately **6.3km²,** pointing to a district-scale system. Drilling is now vectoring toward the core of the system, targeting stronger alteration and higher-grade, bornite-rich mineralisation, with further EM-defined conductivity anomalies still to be tested.



COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Eric Sondergaard, who is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta and the Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists. Mr Sondergaard is an employee of White Cliff Minerals Limited. Mr Sondergaard has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to

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the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Sondergaard consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

JORC COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

Where this announcement refers to Exploration Results that have previously been reported, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements concerning White Cliff Minerals Limited. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements because of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by any forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements in this announcement are based on the Company's beliefs, opinions and estimates as at the date the statements are made. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking statements if those beliefs, opinions or estimates change, or to reflect future developments, except as required by law.

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APPENDIX A.

The following Tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results at the Rae Copper Project.

Table 1 - *Table of copper sulphide observations. Abbreviations: Cc – chalcocite, Cp – chalcopyrite. Table summarises logged intervals in diamond drillholes DAN26048, DAN26049, DAN26050. The style of sulphide mineralisation and visual % estimate is recorded. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The reported intervals represent down hole length, true width not known. (Bn – Bornite, Cc – Chalcocite, Cp – chalcopyrite, Amy – amygdule fill, Dis – disseminated, Vnl – veinlet, Blb – bleb, Rep – replacement, Fra – fracture, Ven – vein, Vpl – vein parallel, Pat – patchy, Nod – nodular, Sel – selective, Vst – stringer veins, Bcm – breccia cement, vsl – vein selvage.*

Hole number	From	To	Interval (m)	Bn (%)	Bn Style	Cc (%)	Cc Style	Cp (%)	Cp Style
DAN26054	17	19	2			1	ven		
DAN26054	79	83	4			1	ven		
DAN26054	103.15	104.15	1			2	blb		
DAN26054	106.62	108	1.38			2	blb		
DAN26054	141	143	2			3	ven		
DAN26054	144	146	2			0.1	blb		
DAN26054	246	279	33			0.1	ven		
DAN26054	287	309	22			0.1	blb		
DAN26054	309	328.51	19.51			0.1	mas		
DAN26056	36	45	9						
DAN26056	55	58	3					0.1	blb
DAN26056	60	69	9			0.1	vst		
DAN26056	89.53	92.16	2.63					0.5	fra
DAN26056	96	146	50			0.1	blb	0.1	blb
DAN26056	146	168.63	22.63			0.3	pat	0.1	blb
DAN26056	171	172.81	1.81	0.1	blb				
DAN26056	189.4	197.09	7.69			0.3	pat		
DAN26056	197.09	200	2.91	0.1	blb			0.3	pat
DAN26056	203	209	6	0.1	blb	0.3	pat	0.1	fra
DAN26056	219	222	3			0.2	pat		
DAN26056	237	253	16			0.1	ven		
DAN26056	253	259.14	6.14			0.2	pat	0.1	fra
DAN26056	259.14	260.66	1.52					0.4	fra
DAN26056	270	276	6			0.1	ven		
DAN26056	285	288	3			0.1	ven		
DAN26056	289	294	5					0.2	fra
DAN26058	13	40	27			0.5	blb	0.1	blb
DAN26058	40	44	4	0.1	blb				
DAN26058	51	84	33	0.2	blb	0.3	bcm	0.1	blb
DAN26058	84	95.7	11.7	0.2	ven			0.2	ven
DAN26058	95.7	100.51	4.81	0.1	blb			0.2	bcm
DAN26058	100.51	134	33.49	0.1	ven				
DAN26058	134	171	37					0.2	blb
DAN26058	171	180	9					0.1	blb
DAN26058	189	207	18						
DAN26058	207	213	6			0.1		0.1	blb

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DAN26058	213	234	21	0.1	blb					
DAN26058	238	246	8	0.2	bcm	0.2	bcm			
DAN26058	246	255	9	0.1	blb					
DAN26058	260	276	16					0.2	blb	
DAN26058	276	282	6					0.1	mas	
DAN26058	282	306	24					0.1	blb	
DAN26058	308	310	2			0.1	blb	0.4	mas	
DAN26058	312	315	3					0.1	blb	
DAN26058	333	339	6					0.1	blb	
DAN26058	339	354	15	0.1	blb	0.1	ven			
DAN26058	360	363	3	0.1	dis					
DAN26058	373	373.96	0.96			0.1	fra			
DAN26058	378	388	10	0.1	blb			0.1	blb	
DAN26058	388	391	3					0.5	vns	
DAN26058	391	420	29					0.1	blb	
DAN26058	436	456	20	0.1	blb			0.1	ven	
DAN26058	456	466	10	0.3	bcm			0.1	ven	
DAN26058	466	480	14					0.1	blb	
DAN26058	519	521	2			0.1	ven			

***Table 2** - Collar location details for reported drillholes. Coordinates in NAD83 UTM Zone 11N. Collar locations determined by Juniper systems GNS2M geode. (RC – reverse circulation, DD – diamond drillhole)*

Hole Number	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	Hole Type
DAN26048	524870	7476375	440	150	-50	312	DD
DAN26049	524810	7476298	441	150	-50	264	DD
DAN26050	524768	7476362	439	150	-50	318	DD
DAN26054	522366	7474232	445	135	-50	330	DD
DAN26056	522220	7474120	459	140	-50	294	DD
DAN26058	525032	7476326	447	241	-55	522	DD

***Table 3:** Assay data for reported diamond drill holes. Sample intervals were selected according to lithological, alteration and mineralisation boundaries.*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26048	39	40.5	1530
DAN26048	40.5	42	914
DAN26048	42	43.5	1155
DAN26048	43.5	44.4	1085
DAN26048	44.4	46	815
DAN26048	46	47.5	802
DAN26048	47.5	49	414
DAN26048	49	50.5	430
DAN26048	50.5	52	353
DAN26048	52	53.5	430
DAN26048	53.5	54.95	326
DAN26048	54.95	56.5	288

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26048	56.5	58	275
DAN26048	58	59.5	515
DAN26048	59.5	61	664
DAN26048	61	62.5	996
DAN26048	62.5	64	1025
DAN26048	64	65	1120
DAN26048	65	66.5	721
DAN26048	66.5	68	785
DAN26048	68	69.6	1095
DAN26048	69.6	71	708
DAN26048	71	72.5	566
DAN26048	72.5	74	173

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26048	74	75	260
DAN26048	75	76.5	470
DAN26048	76.5	78	477
DAN26048	78	79.5	425
DAN26048	79.5	81	476
DAN26048	81	82.5	693
DAN26048	82.5	84	1700
DAN26048	84	85.5	600
DAN26048	85.5	87	275
DAN26048	87	88.5	1430
DAN26048	88.5	90	519
DAN26048	90	91.5	336
DAN26048	91.5	93	241
DAN26048	93	94.5	45
DAN26048	94.5	96	71
DAN26048	96	97.5	398
DAN26048	97.5	99	178
DAN26048	99	100.5	575
DAN26048	100.5	102	723
DAN26048	102	103.5	186
DAN26048	103.5	105.15	232
DAN26048	105.15	107	285
DAN26048	107	108.5	2590
DAN26048	108.5	110	349
DAN26048	110	111.5	207
DAN26048	111.5	113	1925
DAN26048	113	114.5	262
DAN26048	114.5	115	117
DAN26048	115	116.5	252
DAN26048	116.5	117.7	130
DAN26048	117.7	119	670
DAN26048	119	120.5	438
DAN26048	120.5	122	77
DAN26048	122	123	134
DAN26048	123	124	134
DAN26048	124	125.5	595
DAN26048	125.5	126.47	620
DAN26048	126.47	128	1370
DAN26048	128	129.5	951
DAN26048	129.5	131	1510
DAN26048	131	132.4	721
DAN26048	132.4	133.5	715
DAN26048	133.5	134.51	2640
DAN26048	134.51	135.43	2020
DAN26048	135.43	136	578

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26048	136	137	254
DAN26048	137	138	245
DAN26048	139.44	141	265
DAN26048	141	142	240
DAN26048	142	143	305
DAN26048	143	144	295
DAN26048	144	145	297
DAN26048	145	146	241
DAN26048	146	147.31	232
DAN26048	147.31	148	281
DAN26048	148	149	252
DAN26048	149	150	233
DAN26048	150	151	245
DAN26048	151	152	240
DAN26048	152	153	308
DAN26048	153	154	152
DAN26048	154	155	353
DAN26048	155	156	222
DAN26048	156	156.92	98
DAN26048	156.92	158	174
DAN26048	158	159	67
DAN26048	159	160	430
DAN26048	160	161	260
DAN26048	161	162	314
DAN26048	162	163	319
DAN26048	163	164	288
DAN26048	164	165	448
DAN26048	165	165.81	372
DAN26048	165.81	166.76	260
DAN26048	166.76	167.94	719
DAN26048	167.94	169.44	493
DAN26048	169.44	171	294
DAN26048	171	172	301
DAN26048	172	173	367
DAN26048	173	174	640
DAN26048	174	175	350
DAN26048	175	176	281
DAN26048	176	177.24	341
DAN26048	177.24	178	356
DAN26048	178	179	266
DAN26048	179	180	251
DAN26048	180	180.93	238
DAN26048	180.93	182	324
DAN26048	182	183	317
DAN26048	183	184	357

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26048	184	185	306
DAN26048	185	186	289
DAN26048	186	186.71	644
DAN26048	186.71	188	386
DAN26048	188	189.67	748
DAN26048	189.67	190.77	393
DAN26048	190.77	192	495
DAN26048	192	193	506
DAN26048	193	194	352
DAN26048	194	195	359
DAN26048	195	196	358
DAN26048	196	197	457
DAN26048	197	198	442
DAN26048	198	199	494
DAN26048	199	200	580
DAN26048	200	201	777
DAN26048	201	202	440
DAN26048	202	203.36	634
DAN26048	203.36	205	3880
DAN26048	205	206.5	28400
DAN26048	206.5	207.84	3490
DAN26048	207.84	209.45	1485
DAN26048	209.45	211	8380
DAN26048	211	212.5	4270
DAN26048	212.5	214.61	2620
DAN26048	214.61	215.56	1325
DAN26048	215.56	217	5680
DAN26048	217	218.5	1420
DAN26048	218.5	220.2	9740
DAN26048	220.2	221.5	3210
DAN26048	221.5	223	9350
DAN26048	223	224.1	12600
DAN26048	224.1	225.5	14600
DAN26048	225.5	227	6090
DAN26048	227	228.5	2040
DAN26048	228.5	230	366
DAN26048	230	230.8	110
DAN26048	230.8	232.5	42
DAN26048	232.5	234	29
DAN26048	234	235.5	88
DAN26048	235.5	237	61
DAN26048	237	238.5	198
DAN26048	238.5	239.38	18
DAN26048	239.38	241	16
DAN26048	241	242.5	28

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26048	242.5	244	109
DAN26048	244	245.24	263
DAN26048	245.24	246.5	226
DAN26048	246.5	248	49
DAN26048	248	249.5	186
DAN26048	249.5	251.07	404
DAN26048	251.07	252.5	344
DAN26048	252.5	254.25	76
DAN26048	254.25	256	357
DAN26048	256	257.5	200
DAN26048	257.5	259	175
DAN26048	259	259.87	775
DAN26048	259.87	260.5	232
DAN26048	260.5	261.91	35
DAN26048	261.91	262.5	11
DAN26048	262.5	264	36
DAN26048	264	265.5	163
DAN26048	265.5	267	27
DAN26048	267	268.5	395
DAN26048	268.5	270	73
DAN26048	270	271.5	126
DAN26048	271.5	273	26
DAN26048	273	274.5	19
DAN26048	274.5	276	12
DAN26048	276	277.5	98
DAN26048	277.5	279	48
DAN26048	279	280.5	46
DAN26048	280.5	282	117
DAN26048	282	283.5	126
DAN26048	283.5	285	516
DAN26048	285	286.5	41
DAN26048	286.5	288	23
DAN26048	288	289.5	388
DAN26048	289.5	291	82
DAN26048	291	292.5	715
DAN26048	292.5	294	275
DAN26048	294	295	1445
DAN26048	295	296	1835
DAN26048	296	297.5	938
DAN26048	297.5	299.23	2030
DAN26048	299.23	301	1970
DAN26048	301	302	33
DAN26048	302	303	57
DAN26048	303	304.39	37
DAN26048	304.39	306	45

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26048	306	307.3	413
DAN26048	307.3	308.5	33
DAN26048	308.5	310	75
DAN26048	310	311	89
DAN26048	311	312	285
DAN26049	25.5	27	47
DAN26049	27	28.5	33
DAN26049	28.5	30	122
DAN26049	30	31.37	17
DAN26049	31.37	33	37
DAN26049	33	34.5	83
DAN26049	34.5	36	579
DAN26049	36	37.5	401
DAN26049	37.5	39	539
DAN26049	39	40.5	582
DAN26049	40.5	42	764
DAN26049	42	42.54	2470
DAN26049	42.54	44	753
DAN26049	44	45.5	287
DAN26049	45.5	47	328
DAN26049	47	48.5	459
DAN26049	48.5	50	296
DAN26049	50	51.5	467
DAN26049	51.5	53	663
DAN26049	53	54.5	1105
DAN26049	54.5	56	1200
DAN26049	56	57.5	1780
DAN26049	57.5	58.5	2940
DAN26049	58.5	60	811
DAN26049	60	61.5	1115
DAN26049	61.5	63	706
DAN26049	63	64	439
DAN26049	64	64.93	625
DAN26049	64.93	65.5	928
DAN26049	65.5	66.5	910
DAN26049	66.5	68.34	638
DAN26049	68.34	70	814
DAN26049	70	71.5	386
DAN26049	71.5	73	467
DAN26049	73	74.5	605
DAN26049	74.5	76	174
DAN26049	76	77.5	1000
DAN26049	77.5	79.24	704
DAN26049	79.24	80.5	343
DAN26049	80.5	82	715

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26049	82	83.5	2010
DAN26049	83.5	85	63
DAN26049	85	86.16	914
DAN26049	86.16	87.5	5690
DAN26049	87.5	89	6870
DAN26049	89	90.3	1550
DAN26049	90.3	92	6850
DAN26049	92	93.5	3710
DAN26049	93.5	94.84	94
DAN26049	94.84	95.5	81
DAN26049	95.5	96.43	87
DAN26049	96.43	98	90
DAN26049	98	99.5	600
DAN26049	99.5	100	899
DAN26049	100	101.54	1270
DAN26049	101.54	102.5	887
DAN26049	102.5	103.61	3990
DAN26049	103.61	105	184
DAN26049	105	106.5	305
DAN26049	106.5	108	849
DAN26049	108	109.5	2860
DAN26049	109.5	111.1	1915
DAN26049	111.1	112.26	565
DAN26049	112.26	113.5	194
DAN26049	113.5	114.43	166
DAN26049	114.43	116	415
DAN26049	116	117.5	339
DAN26049	117.5	119	427
DAN26049	119	120.66	325
DAN26049	120.66	122	389
DAN26049	122	123.5	327
DAN26049	123.5	125	349
DAN26049	125	126.5	348
DAN26049	126.5	128	337
DAN26049	128	129.5	345
DAN26049	129.5	131	318
DAN26049	131	132.5	271
DAN26049	132.5	134	313
DAN26049	132.5	134	298
DAN26049	134	134.91	353
DAN26049	134.91	136.5	353
DAN26049	136.5	138	358
DAN26049	138	139.5	351
DAN26049	139.5	141	310
DAN26049	141	142.5	366

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26049	142.5	144	334
DAN26049	144	145.5	279
DAN26049	145.5	146.9	387
DAN26049	146.9	148.5	372
DAN26049	148.5	150	354
DAN26049	150	151.5	436
DAN26049	151.5	153	437
DAN26049	153	154	446
DAN26049	154	155.04	3450
DAN26049	155.04	156.5	11350
DAN26049	156.5	158	1010
DAN26049	158	158.81	471
DAN26049	158.81	160	326
DAN26049	160	161.5	312
DAN26049	161.5	163	347
DAN26049	163	164	386
DAN26049	164	164.5	283
DAN26049	164.5	166.41	197
DAN26049	166.41	168	254
DAN26049	168	169.5	307
DAN26049	169.5	171	261
DAN26049	171	172.5	369
DAN26049	172.5	174	385
DAN26049	174	175.43	371
DAN26049	175.43	176.86	639
DAN26049	176.86	178	867
DAN26049	178	179.5	767
DAN26049	179.5	181	5680
DAN26049	181	182.61	3600
DAN26049	182.61	184	4510
DAN26049	184	185.18	2570
DAN26049	185.18	186.5	121
DAN26049	186.5	188	125
DAN26049	188	189.5	103
DAN26049	189.5	190.73	59
DAN26049	190.73	192	24
DAN26049	192	193	37
DAN26049	193	194.74	15
DAN26049	194.74	196	22
DAN26049	196	197.5	59
DAN26049	197.5	198.83	171
DAN26049	198.83	199.83	111
DAN26049	199.83	201.16	192
DAN26049	201.16	202.5	87
DAN26049	202.5	204.1	32

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26049	204.1	205.77	82
DAN26049	205.77	207.77	42
DAN26049	207.77	209.5	57
DAN26049	209.5	211.5	843
DAN26049	211.5	213.34	5600
DAN26049	213.34	215	57
DAN26049	215	216.5	44
DAN26049	216.5	218	44
DAN26049	218	219.5	352
DAN26049	219.5	221	14
DAN26049	221	222.5	17
DAN26049	222.5	224	30
DAN26049	224	225.5	244
DAN26049	225.5	227	326
DAN26049	227	228.5	30
DAN26049	228.5	230	127
DAN26049	230	231	72
DAN26049	231	232.63	53
DAN26049	232.63	234	281
DAN26049	234	235.5	280
DAN26049	235.5	237	134
DAN26049	237	238	118
DAN26049	238	239.04	111
DAN26049	239.04	240.5	311
DAN26049	240.5	242	62
DAN26049	242	243.5	249
DAN26049	243.5	245	211
DAN26049	245	246.5	34
DAN26049	246.5	248	49
DAN26049	248	249.5	83
DAN26049	249.5	250	1005
DAN26049	250	251.22	77
DAN26049	251.22	252.5	37
DAN26049	252.5	253.5	260
DAN26049	253.5	255	170
DAN26049	255	256.5	47
DAN26049	256.5	258	29
DAN26049	258	259.5	30
DAN26049	259.5	261	30
DAN26049	261	262.5	32
DAN26049	262.5	264	27
DAN26050	6	9	118
DAN26050	9	11	3320
DAN26050	11	12	8860
DAN26050	12	13.5	559

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26050	13.5	15	681
DAN26050	15	16.5	3050
DAN26050	16.5	18.29	278
DAN26050	18.29	19.5	820
DAN26050	19.5	21	860
DAN26050	21	22.5	1750
DAN26050	22.5	24	1150
DAN26050	24	25.5	2180
DAN26050	25.5	27	1860
DAN26050	27	28.5	1815
DAN26050	28.5	30	2620
DAN26050	30	31.5	3790
DAN26050	31.5	32	2940
DAN26050	32	33.39	4230
DAN26050	33.39	34.41	5970
DAN26050	34.41	36	3820
DAN26050	36	37.5	3310
DAN26050	37.5	39	2890
DAN26050	39	40.5	4580
DAN26050	40.5	42	3780
DAN26050	42	43.5	5840
DAN26050	43.5	45	2970
DAN26050	45	46	1065
DAN26050	46	47	2920
DAN26050	47	48.12	2180
DAN26050	48.12	49.5	6000
DAN26050	49.5	51	2770
DAN26050	51	52.5	5000
DAN26050	52.5	54	1705
DAN26050	54	55.21	4080
DAN26050	55.21	56.5	3880
DAN26050	56.5	58	2210
DAN26050	58	59	4290
DAN26050	59	59.91	5210
DAN26050	59.91	61.5	12550
DAN26050	61.5	63	2350
DAN26050	63	64.24	5850
DAN26050	64.24	65.5	6060
DAN26050	65.5	67	7890
DAN26050	67	68.5	4120
DAN26050	68.5	70	5270
DAN26050	70	71.5	9560
DAN26050	71.5	72.6	6390
DAN26050	72.6	74	4470
DAN26050	74	75.5	4880

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26050	75.5	77	1265
DAN26050	77	78.5	1315
DAN26050	78.5	79.67	1805
DAN26050	79.67	81	1355
DAN26050	81	82.5	4310
DAN26050	82.5	84	2130
DAN26050	84	85.5	389
DAN26050	85.5	87	347
DAN26050	87	88.5	493
DAN26050	88.5	90	724
DAN26050	90	91.5	348
DAN26050	91.5	93	864
DAN26050	93	94.5	731
DAN26050	94.5	96	685
DAN26050	96	97.64	810
DAN26050	97.64	99	839
DAN26050	99	100.5	523
DAN26050	100.5	102	1165
DAN26050	102	103	1180
DAN26050	103	104.5	894
DAN26050	104.5	106	754
DAN26050	106	107.79	643
DAN26050	107.79	109	627
DAN26050	109	110.17	924
DAN26050	110.17	111	809
DAN26050	111	112.12	889
DAN26050	112.12	114	8540
DAN26050	114	115.5	6750
DAN26050	115.5	117	4810
DAN26050	117	118.5	3290
DAN26050	118.5	119.73	1840
DAN26050	119.73	121	1145
DAN26050	121	122.5	1695
DAN26050	122.5	124	1855
DAN26050	124	125.5	4910
DAN26050	125.5	127	8890
DAN26050	127	128.13	3240
DAN26050	128.13	129.5	547
DAN26050	129.5	131	938
DAN26050	131	132.5	611
DAN26050	132.5	134	639
DAN26050	134	135	1255
DAN26050	135	136.5	1075
DAN26050	136.5	138	590
DAN26050	138	139	456

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26050	139	140.08	487
DAN26050	140.08	141.5	388
DAN26050	141.5	143	186
DAN26050	143	143.96	382
DAN26050	143.96	145.5	1215
DAN26050	145.5	147	524
DAN26050	147	148.5	1285
DAN26050	148.5	150	1735
DAN26050	150	151	5330
DAN26050	151	152.34	1960
DAN26050	152.34	153.5	2140
DAN26050	153.5	154	5030
DAN26050	154	155	3180
DAN26050	155	156.5	798
DAN26050	156.5	158	1865
DAN26050	158	159.5	1295
DAN26050	159.5	161	534
DAN26050	161	162.54	1030
DAN26050	162.54	164	1080
DAN26050	164	165.5	883
DAN26050	165.5	167	2040
DAN26050	167	168.5	1935
DAN26050	168.5	169.61	1485
DAN26050	169.61	170.5	2330
DAN26050	170.5	171.81	3270
DAN26050	171.81	173	167
DAN26050	173	174.23	1760
DAN26050	174.23	175.5	1500
DAN26050	175.5	177	1165
DAN26050	177	178.5	1620
DAN26050	178.5	180	334
DAN26050	180	181	301
DAN26050	181	182.2	387
DAN26050	182.2	183	327
DAN26050	183	184.5	226
DAN26050	184.5	186	298
DAN26050	186	187.5	368
DAN26050	187.5	188	560
DAN26050	188	189	1730
DAN26050	189	190.5	616
DAN26050	190.5	192	224
DAN26050	192	193.5	271
DAN26050	193.5	195	349
DAN26050	196.11	197.5	327
DAN26050	197.5	199	241

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26050	199	200.1	963
DAN26050	200.1	201.5	790
DAN26050	201.5	203	1150
DAN26050	203	204.5	1280
DAN26050	204.5	206	1500
DAN26050	206	207	1330
DAN26050	207	208.44	1340
DAN26050	208.44	210	1255
DAN26050	210	211.5	1215
DAN26050	211.5	213	1050
DAN26050	213	214.5	1020
DAN26050	214.5	215.78	1050
DAN26050	215.78	217	913
DAN26050	217	218	465
DAN26050	218	219.39	760
DAN26050	219.39	221	377
DAN26050	221	222.5	927
DAN26050	222.5	224	681
DAN26050	224	225.5	296
DAN26050	225.5	227	442
DAN26050	227	228.5	330
DAN26050	228.5	230	322
DAN26050	230	231.5	341
DAN26050	231.5	233	391
DAN26050	233	234	369
DAN26050	234	235.5	337
DAN26050	235.5	237	843
DAN26050	237	238.5	1110
DAN26050	238.5	240	1050
DAN26050	240	241.16	1050
DAN26050	241.16	242.5	795
DAN26050	242.5	244	1125
DAN26050	244	245.23	1040
DAN26050	245.23	247	850
DAN26050	247	247.5	522
DAN26050	247.5	248.5	586
DAN26050	248.5	250	848
DAN26050	250	251.5	969
DAN26050	251.5	253	348
DAN26050	253	254.5	281
DAN26050	254.5	256	325
DAN26050	256	257.5	432
DAN26050	257.5	259	379
DAN26050	259	260	367
DAN26050	260	260.91	370

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (ppm)
DAN26050	260.91	262.5	328
DAN26050	262.5	264	315
DAN26050	264	265.5	441
DAN26050	265.5	267	3830
DAN26050	267	268	659
DAN26050	268	269.38	778
DAN26050	269.38	271	588
DAN26050	271	272.35	4890
DAN26050	272.35	274	5370
DAN26050	274	275.5	4660
DAN26050	275.5	277	4660
DAN26050	277	278	706
DAN26050	278	279	2650
DAN26050	279	280	1890
DAN26050	280	281	2100
DAN26050	281	282.5	6020
DAN26050	282.5	284	5820
DAN26050	284	286	3440
DAN26050	286	287.71	2560
DAN26050	287.71	289	2990
DAN26050	289	290.5	6100
DAN26050	290.5	292	1815
DAN26050	292	293.5	1315
DAN26050	293.5	295	459
DAN26050	295	296.5	750
DAN26050	296.5	298	430
DAN26050	298	299.5	133
DAN26050	299.5	301	245
DAN26050	301	302	219
DAN26050	302	303	344
DAN26050	303	304.5	242
DAN26050	304.5	306	379
DAN26050	306	307.47	147
DAN26050	307.47	309	49
DAN26050	309	310.5	41
DAN26050	310.5	312	105
DAN26050	312	313.5	35
DAN26050	313.5	315	26
DAN26050	315	316.5	28
DAN26050	316.5	318	270

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APPENDIX B.

The following Tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results at the Rae Copper Project.

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	2025/2026 Reverse circulation (RC) drilling by White Cliff Minerals. Drilling completed by Northspan Explorations Ltd. The drillholes were sampled in their entirety on 5-foot (1.52m) intervals. Returned material was passed through a level 3-tier riffle splitter, producing a 12.5% sample split and a retention sample. Representative chips for logging were taken from the retention sample by sieving from the retention sample. Chips are washed at the camp location, prior to storage in chip trays. 2025/2026 RC drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Samples are sent to ALS Yellowknife for preparation under code PREP-31B, which entails crushing to 70% less than 2mm, riffle splitting 1kg, with the split pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Spring drilling (DAN25001-008) used multi-element ICP-MS analysis after 4-acid digestion (ME-MS61) and fire assay gold (Au-ICP21). Summer RC drilling (DAN25009-021) used ICP-AES after 4-acid digestion (ME-ICP61) with no gold analysis. 4-acid digestion is considered a near-total digestion except for barite, rare earth oxides, columbite-tantalite, and titanium, tin and tungsten minerals, which may not be fully digested. Overassay completed by OG-62 methods. 2025/2026 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals. Drilling was completed by Northtech Drilling Ltd and Azrock Drilling. Core was sampled after geological logging and sample interval markup by the logging geologist. A standard maximum interval of 1.5m was employed with sample intervals breaking at changes in lithology, alteration or mineralisation and a minimum of 0.3m. Half core or quarter core (duplicates) were produced for assay samples using a diamond saw. 2025/2026 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals – Samples are sent to ALS Yellowknife for preparation under code PREP-31B, which entails crushing to 70% less than 2mm, riffle splitting 1kg, with the split pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Followed by multi-element ICP-AES analysis after 4-acid digestion (ME-ICP61). 2024 rock chip samples from the Nunavut based Rae Copper Project were sent to Yellowknife via secure air freight, and received by an employee of Aurora Geosciences Ltd., who ensured sample security and maintained custody until delivered to ALS laboratories, Yellowknife for preparation. Samples are prepared under code PREP-31D and analysed by ME-ICPORE, an analysis package designed for massive sulphides. Overassay (>40% Cu) are undertaken by Cu-VOL61. Samples with visible native copper were analysed by Cu-SCR21. All samples from Danvers target area underwent gold analysis by 30g fire assay and ICP-AES under code Au-ICP21, samples from Hulk undergo the same process however, without Au-ICP21. Final assay results and certificates are sent by ALS directly to both the WCN senior geologist and country manager to undertake independent quality control before release of results. 2025 rock chip samples from the Nunavut based Rae Copper Project will be shipped to Yellowknife via secure air freight, and received by an employee of Aurora Geosciences Ltd., who ensures sample security and maintains custody until delivered to ALS laboratories, Yellowknife for preparation. Samples will be prepared under code PREP-31B, which entails

		crushing to 70% less than 2mm, riffle splitting 1kg, with the split pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Followed by multi-element ICP-MS analysis after 4-acid digestion (ME-MS61) and fire assay gold (Au-ICP21). Historic drilling completed by Kaizen Discovery Corp. Diamond drillhole CP15-DD009, half core samples were sent to ALS Minerals preparatory lab in Yellowknife, N.T., followed by secure transport to and multi element assay at ALS's laboratory in North Vancouver, B.C. Analytical procedures consisted of 33 Element Four Acid ICP-AES, followed by automatic Ore Grade Four Acid ICP-AES for all copper over limits. 2003/2005 diamond drilling completed by Coronation Minerals produced half core samples which were flown to Loring Laboratories Inc. of Calgary for assay in the 2005 campaign, 2003 samples were sent to ALS Chemex (Vancouver). The entire sample was crushed to 2mm using a primary jaw and secondary cone crusher. The sample was homogenized and a split of 250-350 grams is taken and pulverized using a TM ring and puck pulveriser to 95 % -150 mesh. The pulp is then rolled 100 times to ensure complete homogenization placed in a sample bag ready for analysis. 0.5 g was digested by HCl, HNO3 and HClO4 and analysed for copper and nickel by ICP. Silver was analysed after HNO3 and HCl digestion followed by atomic absorption, with samples greater than 30 ppm silver re-analysed with fire assay with gravimetric finish. Gold and PGMs were analysed by a 30 g split by fire assay followed by ICP analysis. 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River - Relating to 1967/1968 diamond drilling, half core samples were taken assaying was initially conducted by Federal Laboratories in Yellowknife with check assaying by Crest Laboratories in Edmonton, however the latter lab was eventually used due to faster turnaround times. Technical Service Laboratories of Toronto ran check assays on samples run by Crest. In 1968 assaying was completed by Crest Laboratories personnel at a facility constructed at the Hope Lake camp. Analysis for copper and silver was conducted, with multi-element analysis completed during metallurgical test work completed by Lakefield Research on 5 select composite samples of fine rejects from drill core samples.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic etc.) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is orientated and if so, by what method, etc.).	2025/2026 Reverse circulation (RC) drilling by White Cliff Minerals - drilling was completed by reverse circulation (RC) drilling methods by Northspan Explorations Ltd. utilising a heli-portable hornet machine. 5-foot rod intervals with a 3.5-inch face sampling hammer with inner-tube assembly and 3.5-inch string diameter. 2025 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals – drilling was completed by diamond drilling methods by Northtech Drilling Ltd and Azrock Drilling. A heli-portable Zinex A5 rig using standard NQ rod diameter. The core was not oriented. 2026 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals – drilling was completed by diamond drilling methods by Azrock Drilling. A heli-portable Multipower Discovery 1.5 rig using NQ2 rod diameter. The core is oriented by AXIS Mining Technology Champ Ori system. Historic drilling completed by Kaizen Discovery Corp. in 2015 utilised a diamond drilling rig operated by Peak Drilling contractors. NQ2 diameter was used. Core-orientation procedure is unknown. Standard or triple tube drilling is unknown. 2003/2005 conventional diamond drilling (LY 38 drill model) of NQ core diameter. 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River - Historic drilling in 1967/1968 was completed using 3 BBS-17A drills were active. AXT rods with AXT core barrels, AX, BX and NX casings were used with appropriate diamond set bits, shoes and shells, later in the program tungsten carbide tricone bits were used through overburden.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	2025/2026 RC drilling by White Cliff Minerals checks sample recovery and sample condition at the rig site during drilling operation. An estimation (qualitative) of recovery was completed on the sample returned from the complete drill interval if loss is believed to have occurred. Reasons for loss discussed between rig site geologist and driller. Wet samples have not been encountered. Sample bias is believed to be negligible due to a preferential loss of fine/coarse material. Riffle splitting

	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	of the returned material to generate a sample produces a homogenous sample for the interval, ensuring representative sampling. Field duplicate samples are taken by spearing the homogenised retention sample, post riffle splitting. 2025/2026 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals – core recovery and rock quality designation (RQD) are measured by logging geologists and technicians of contractor Aurora Geosciences Ltd on a per drill run basis, of 3m. Recovery is calculated as the relationship between drilled interval and length of recovered core. No relationship between grade and recovery observed. 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp - Core recovery was calculated as the difference between drilled intervals between drillers core blocks and the length of recovered core. Representative core samples were taken by sampling half core, cutting the core along the long axis with an electric powered core saw. No relationship is observed between recovery and grade for drillhole CP15_DD009 which returned 99.5% core recovery. 2003/2005 diamond drilling completed by Coronation Minerals - No note of core recovery within source publication for Coronation Minerals' program. Representative half core samples were taken for assay. No relationship between grade and recovery can be commented on due to lack of recovery information. 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River – No routine measurement of core recovery. Representative samples were taken by sampling half core, splitting core along long axis. No relationship between grade and sample recovery determined due to lack of recovery data.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	2025/2026 RC drilling by White Cliff Minerals - All intervals returned are logged for lithology and mineralisation at the camp location. 2025/2026 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals – All recovered drill core is logged for lithology, alteration and mineralisation at the camp location by an Aurora Geosciences contractor. All recovered core is photographed wet and dry. 2024 and 2025 rock chip sampling by White Cliff Minerals - sampling was undertaken on surface alongside lithologic, alteration and mineralisation logging. Data input presented in tabulated form alongside coordinates and sample numbers. High resolution photographs are available for RC chips and diamond drill core from the 2025 program. 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – core was logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation and structure. All recovered intervals were logged. 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – core photography is not available. Photographs of select intervals are available. 2003/2005 diamond drilling completed by Coronation Minerals - Core intervals were logged within a core shack at the Hope Lake Airstrip. Descriptive notes are recorded including note of rock type, alteration and mineralised intersections. No geotechnical logging is available. The level of detail would not be sufficient for inclusion in a Mineral Resource estimation to JORC standards. All recovered core was logged. No photographs of the drill core are available. 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River – All core intervals were logged at the Hope Lake Camp. Description of lithology, alteration and mineralisation are recorded along with depth intervals on paper format per drillhole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	2025/2026 RC drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Holes were sampled in full using 1.52m intervals as per the 5-foot rod lengths of the rig. Assay samples were collected as a 12.5% split from a 3-tier riffle splitter used to ensure a homogenous and representative sample of the drilled interval. 2025/2026 RC drilling by White Cliff Minerals – sample size is deemed appropriate to the base metal mineralisation which is hosted by fine to medium grained copper sulphides and their associated secondary minerals (malachite, azurite).

	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	2025/2026 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals – Drill core is sampled on a nominal 1.5m max interval, breaking at lithology, alteration or mineralisation boundaries. Half core is sampled for standard sample intervals, cut by a Husqvarna target portasaw ts355g. Quarter core intervals are used for field duplicate insertion. 2024 and 2025 rock chip sampling by White Cliff Minerals - Rock chip sample sizes are deemed appropriate for the style of mineralisation targeted and able to quantify the precious and base metal content. A range of 0.56-1.96 kg of material was assayed with an average of 1.1kg for 2024 samples. 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – Standard half core intervals were assayed. Quarter core duplicate samples were taken at specified intervals downhole as part of the quality assurance and control protocols. A total of 6 quarter core samples were taken within the reported drillhole. 2003/2005 diamond drilling completed by Coronation Minerals - Half core samples taken, split by hand on site. The nature of sample preparation is deemed fit for purpose for the target mineralisation style. No note of field duplicates are recorded by Coronation Minerals. Loring Laboratories conducted lab duplicate analyses. Sampling of half core is deemed appropriate for the mineralization being targeted. 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River – Core was split longitudinally where mineralisation was visible to produce half core samples. Samples were typically 5ft lengths but intervals up to 10ft were taken on occasion. Sampling was extended at least 5 ft and, in most cases, 10ft on either side of the mineralised sections. No note of field duplicates.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	2025/2026 RC drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Samples are sent to ALS Yellowknife for preparation under code PREP-31B, which entails crushing to 70% less than 2mm, riffle splitting 1kg, with the split pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Spring drilling (DAN25001-008) used multi-element ICP-MS analysis after 4-acid digestion (ME-MS61) and fire assay gold (Au-ICP21). Summer RC drilling (DAN25009-021) used ICP-AES after 4-acid digestion (ME-ICP61) with no gold analysis. 4-acid digestion is considered a near-total digestion except for barite, rare earth oxides, columbite-tantalite, and titanium, tin and tungsten minerals, which may not be fully digested. Overassay completed by OG-62 methods. A schedule of quality control samples is inserted into the sample stream at a rate of 10%, including field duplicates, coarse blanks (OREAS C26e), and certified reference materials OREAS930 and OREAS922. Field duplicates were taken from the retention sample by spearing the homogenised chips after riffle splitting. 5/2026 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals - Samples are sent to ALS Yellowknife for preparation under code PREP-31B, which entails crushing to 70% less than 2mm, riffle splitting 1kg, with the split pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Followed by multi-element ICP-AES after 4-acid digestion (ME-ICP61). 4-acid digestion is considered a near-total digestion except for barite, rare earth oxides, columbite-tantalite, and titanium, tin and tungsten minerals, which may not be fully digested. Overassay completed by OG-62 methods. A schedule of quality control samples is inserted into the sample stream at a rate of 10%, including field duplicates, coarse blanks (OREAS C26e), and certified reference materials OREAS930 and OREAS922. Further to the inserted quality control samples ALS Laboratories conducts their own QC including reference materials during the analyses, matching the element concentrations to those observed in the analysis dataset, ensuring quality in reported assay results. 2025 rock chip sampling - will be shipped to Yellowknife via secure air freight, and received by an employee of Aurora Geosciences Ltd., who ensures sample security and maintains custody until delivered to ALS laboratories, Yellowknife for preparation. Samples will be prepared under code PREP-31B, which entails crushing to 70% less than 2mm, riffle splitting

		1kg, with the split pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Followed by multi-element ICP-MS analysis after 4-acid digestion (ME-MS61) and fire assay gold (Au-ICP21). 2025 rock chip sampling by White Cliff Minerals – Blanks are inserted at a rate of 4% (OREAS C26e), no field duplicates of certified reference materials are inserted into the sample stream. 2024 rock chip sampling by White Cliff Minerals - Sent to Yellowknife via secure air freight, and received by an employee of Aurora Geosciences Ltd., who ensured sample security and maintained custody until delivered to ALS laboratories, Yellowknife for preparation. Samples are prepared under code PREP-31D and analysed by ME-ICPORE; an analysis package designed for massive sulphides. Overassay (>40% Cu) are undertaken by Cu-VOL61. Samples with visible native copper were analysed by Cu-SCR21. All samples underwent gold analysis by 30g fire assay and ICP-AES under code Au-ICP21. 2024 rock chip sampling by White Cliff Minerals - Blanks (BL-10 CDN Laboratories) were inserted at a rate of 4 %. No field duplicates or certified reference materials were inserted into the sample stream. 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – Samples were analysed by ALS laboratories Vancouver using prep code PREP-31B which entails crushing to 70% less than 2mm, riffle splitting 1kg, with the split pulverised to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Analysis by ME-ICP61, a four-acid (near total) digestion followed by multi-element ICP-AES finish. A total of 6 quarter core samples were taken within the reported drillhole. 2003/2005 diamond drilling completed by Coronation Minerals -0.5 g was digested by HCl, HNO3 and HClO4 and analysed for copper and nickel by ICP. Silver was analysed after HNO3 and HCl digestion followed by atomic absorption, with samples greater than 30 ppm silver re-analysed with fire assay with gravimetric finish. Gold and PGMs were analysed by a 30 g split by fire assay followed by ICP analysis. Digestion for copper and nickel is noted to be a partial digestion. No geophysical tools were used. No note of insertion of quality control samples, including blanks, standards or duplicates were noted by Coronation Minerals. Loring Laboratories conducted lab duplicate analyses. 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River – No details regarding assay techniques are available for the 1967/1968 drilling programs.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	2025 RC and diamond drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Primary data collection is completed by White Cliff Minerals employees or contracting geologists from Aurora Geosciences Ltd. Data is entered into Excel logging templates and reviewed by White Cliff Minerals senior geologist. Data is then stored on a cloud server with 2-factor authorisation. All received results are reviewed by the senior geologist, country manager and designated competent person. 2026 RC and diamond drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Primary data collection completed by White Cliff Minerals employees or contracting geologists from Aurora Geosciences Ltd. Data is entered into MX Deposit logging software. All received results are reviewed by the senior geologist, country manager and designated competent person. No independent review of the historic drilling (2003/2005) or 1967/1968 has been completed by personnel independent to White Cliff Minerals. Documentation of primary data in historic programs is unknown. 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – Data was entered into Excel logging templates. No information regarding data verification and storage protocols are known. No adjustment to assay data, reported intervals are calculated by weighted average accounting for sample length and reported concentration. 2025/2026 RC drilling by White Cliff Minerals – drilled intervals are recorded on site in feet (Imperial) and later converted to metres (metric) as per 1 foot = 0.3048 metres. No twin holes are reported.

Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	2025/2026 RC and diamond drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Collar locations were pegged out using a Garmin GPSMAP 66sr (Multiband) with foresight and backsight stakes demarcating the azimuth. Drill collars were then surveyed by a Juniper Systems Geode GNS2M after drilling. Drillhole locations reported in NAD83 UTM Zone 11N. 2024 and 2025 rock chip sampling by White Cliff Minerals - Locations of reported rock chip assay results are in NAD83 / UTM Zone 11 N. Positions of samples determined in the field by handheld Garmin GPSMAP 66sr or Garmin GPSMAP 65 units. 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – No note of collar survey method or method of downhole surveying. Coordinates of drillholes from the 2003/2005 Coronation Minerals program are presented in NAD83 UTM Zone 11N. Location of collars was determined by handheld GPS. Coordinates of drillholes from the 1967/1968 drilling program are presented in NAD83 UTM Zone 11N. Location of collars were determined through georeferencing of historic drill location maps assisted by in-field measured GPS points taken with a Juniper Systems Geode GNS2M where historic collars with hole ids were located. Topographic control is provided by a DTM created from the Canvec data series, an open-source dataset from the Government of Canada, Natural Resources. Data provided as ESRI shapefile with 10m contours.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	2025 RC and diamond drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Maiden drilling program spacing of collars between 28 and 60 m at the Danvers target area. Drilling at the Hulk target is planned on a regional scale with kilometres between holes. Additional work will be required at all targets to establish continuity for inclusion in estimation to JORC standards. 2026 RC/DD drilling at Danvers is regional in nature. Holes are 300-600m apart along strike NE/SW along the Teshierpi Fault Zone and are exploratory in nature. Infill will be completed to increase confidence. They will not be sufficient to demonstrate high levels of certainty in the continuity of mineralisation sufficient for Mineral Resource Estimation. 2024 and 2025 rock chip sampling by White Cliff Minerals - Reported rock chip results are spaced based on locations of prospective lithologies, alterations and visible mineralisation. 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – Drillhole CP15_DD009 formed part of a regional drilling campaign, with drillhole CP15_DD008 located 10 km east. This drilling does not have sufficient data density to inform geological or grade continuity. 2003/2005 diamond drilling completed by Coronation Minerals – drillholes cover 656 m NE/SW dimension with spacing of between 30 and 150m between adjacent drillholes. The drilling completed by Coronation Minerals is not sufficient for a mineral resource estimation to JORC standards. 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River – Average drillhole spacing was 100ft. Drillhole spacing within the 1967/1968 program is deemed acceptable for inclusion in the historic estimate, however, cannot be reclassified as JORC compliant resources/ore reserves without significant evaluation or further exploration work. No sample compositing applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is	2025/2026 RC and diamond drilling by White Cliff Minerals – • Mineralisation at Danvers 1 is hosted within a breccia/vein system which strikes NE/SW with a variable dip to the NW inferred. Drilling completed with azimuth towards the SSE, perpendicular to the strike of the inferred mineralisation. Oblique intersections of the hole and the mineralisation is expected, and thus all reported intervals are drilled widths,

considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	not true thicknesses. More work will be required to understand the trend of mineralisation at Danvers, including any plunging high-grade components and report true thicknesses. • 2025 drillhole DAN25008 was drilled down-dip to efficiently test numerous historic drill intercepts within the core of Danvers 1 and to effectively test below the historic drilling using the heli-portable RC drilling rig that has limited depth capacity. This drillhole does not represent true thickness and would have introduced sample bias due to the down-dip drilling. 2026 drillhole DAN26058 was also drilled down dip at the Danvers 1 deposit to gain geological and structural information, test below historic and other WCN drillholes and to collect a larger mineralised sample for future metallurgical, ore sorting and comminution test work. Results from this hole do not represent true thickness and sampling bias is present on results due to drilling down the structure. • 2026 exploration, reverse circulation drilling along the Teshierpi fault zone has defined a tentative steep dip to the SE for newly discovered mineralisation in the Danvers 2 area. This was determined by a fence of drillholes conducted across DAN25019 including DAN26003, 004, 006. Drilling has been completed towards the NW aiming to cross a steeply SE dipping structure. 2026 exploration drilling adjacent to Danvers 1 deposit returns to the SE drilling to intersect the steep NW dipping known body. • Diamond drilling has been conducted across the Danvers 1 area and newly discovered mineralisation along the Teshierpi Fault Zone. The fault zones trend NE/SW and drilling has primarily been conducted towards the SE or NW, depending on the target location and accessibility for pad construction. Mineralisation within the main fault zones is inferred to be very steeply dipping to sub-vertical. A level of sample bias is expected given the oblique angle of drillhole intersection. Further work is required to understand the true widths and therefore all reported drill intersections are treated as drilled widths. • 2026 diamond drilling at Bornite Hills represents the first drillholes into the target by White Cliff. The orientation of the host structure is poorly constrained currently but is inferred as dipping westwards. Drillholes reported as drilled widths of mineralisation not true widths. • Drilling at the Hulk target, or other sedimentary hosted copper targets in the Rae Group is conducted by vertical/near vertical drillholes to intersect the sediments near perpendicular as they dip <5 degrees to the north. 2024 and 2025 rock chip sampling by White Cliff Minerals - Grab sampling is conducted where mineralisation or alteration of interest is observed. Sampling is conducted as a composite of the outcrop to produce a representative sample. 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – Reported drillhole is vertical, this is deemed appropriate to test the shallow north dipping sediments. The 2003/2005 drillholes were conducted at inclinations of between -60 and -65. The intersection angle with the known mineralisation is unknown, therefore a drilled interval length is presented, the assay intervals are not treated as true thicknesses. All drillholes were towards 150 azimuth (SSE) to intersect the NE/SW trending zone perpendicular to strike. 1967/1968 drilling efforts were predominantly inclined at -45 degrees to intersect the near vertical breccia body at an appropriate angle, near vertical (-85) inclined holes were used when targeting the flow top replacement bodies within the basalts, offering a near perpendicular intersection angle. Most drilling was conducted at an azimuth (150) towards the southeast, perpendicular to the known northeast-southwest strike of mineralisation. Inclined drillholes targeting the interpreted near-vertical breccia zone will not have delivered true thickness intersections of the mineralisation. The degree of possible sampling bias introduced by this relationship is unknown.

Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	2025/2026 RC drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Samples are bagged at the rig site with the corresponding sample tag placed inside the bag and secured by cable ties. Samples were placed into larger rice sacks, which were labelled and cable tied closed. Samples were stored at the sample farm in a remote field camp before transporting to Yellowknife by chartered flight where the samples are met by an employee of Aurora Geosciences Ltd and delivered directly to ALS preparation laboratory Yellowknife. 2025/2026 diamond drilling (DD) by White Cliff Minerals – Samples were bagged in the core cutting shack immediately after cutting by an employee of Aurora Geosciences Ltd. Samples were placed into rice sacks labelled with sample ids and cable tied closed. Samples are then stored in the sample farm of the remote field camp before transporting to Yellowknife by chartered flight where the samples are met by an employee of Aurora Geosciences Ltd and delivered directly to ALS preparation laboratory Yellowknife. ALS Laboratory conduct checks to ensure the delivered samples match the list of samples sent for assay as per the submittal form and all are accounted for. A chain of custody is maintained and documented by Aurora Geosciences and ALS Laboratories. 2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – No note of measures taken to ensure sample security. 2003/2005 diamond drilling completed by Coronation Minerals - Samples were stored in self-locking, cable tied sample bags, before being batched into rice sacks, which were also cable tied. Transport from the remote field camp to the laboratory was completed by freighting services. 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River – unknown sample security protocols.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No independent site visit or audit/review of the procedures/assay results has been conducted.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Rae Copper Project is made up of 93 mineral claims in 3 blocks and 1 mineral lease in the Kitikmeot region of Nunavut, northern Canada. The claims and lease cover a total area of >2,000km^2. All mineral claims are in good standing. In November 2024 White Cliff Minerals acquired mineral lease L-2797 from Victoria Copper Inc. granting 100% ownership of the project. Victoria Copper Inc. retained a 1% net smelter royalty (NSR) over production from the lease. White Cliff Minerals can buy back 50% of the NSR for CAD $1 million in cash and has right of first refusal with respect to the sale of the remaining 50% of the NSR (0.5% NSR).

		White Cliff Minerals is in possession of a type B water license issued by the Nunavut Water Board and a Class A Land Use Permit granted by the Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada allowing the completion of exploration drilling and camp establishment. White Cliff Minerals have obtained permission from the Kitikmeot Inuit Association to conduct exploration on this property.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Tools and idols, made from native copper found in the Coppermine Region have been worked and traded by the local Inuit population going back centuries. The area first came to the attention of European and English explorers in the 17th century. In 1771 Samuel Hearne reported finding a four-pound native copper nugget at surface. The Coppermine River area was first staked in 1929 and continued slowly until 1966 when, due to the discovery of several high-grade surface deposits of copper. By late 1967 over 40,000 claims were lodged by more than 70 different companies (E.D. Kindle, 1972). In his report, Kindle locates and gives a brief description of over 80 high grade copper occurrences. The largest copper deposit in the area is called Area 47 or the DOT 47 Lode in a vertical, tabular body 1,500 feet long and 35 feet wide along one of the faults of the Teshierpi fault zone (Kindle, 1972). The DOT 47 deposit was estimated to host 4,162,000 tons grading 2.96 % copper remaining open at depth and to the southwest. The definition of this deposit by Coppermine River Limited marked the largest exploration effort to date. Mapping and exploration in the area were conducted over several campaigns by regional workers and individual companies until 1970, when the area was mapped in detail by W.A. Barager and J.A. Donaldson. During this time, Barager conducted a litho-geochemical study of the Coppermine River basalts. E.D. Kindle followed this work and produced the first major collaboration of mineralisation, geology, and geologic history in 1972. Following this, Ross and Kerans (1989) mapped Middle Proterozoic sediments of the Hornby Bay and Dismal Lake Groups to the south and west of the region. Exploration and development persisted sporadically between 1990 - 2010, when companies started to utilise geophysics at the Area 47 and Muskox Intrusion to the southeast of the project area, the latter of which witnessed drilling for several years. Mineral claims in the region continued to lapse because of depressed economic conditions, until most of the Coppermine area was free and available for staking. Exploration 2013-2015 was conducted by Tundra Copper Corporation, with work from 2013-2014 detailed in Assessment Report 086024. The work completed included geological mapping, rock chip sampling and later diamond drilling in 2015 consisting of 2060 m. Of importance is the result of a regional drilling program, testing the basal portion of the Rae Group Sediments. A series of 7 vertical drillholes tested the Rae Group – Coppermine River Group unconformity, targeting sediment-hosted copper deposits for a total of 1949 m. The final drillhole of the program, furthest to the west, drillhole CP15_DD009 intercepted 29 m at 0.57 % Cu from 197 m depth and noted a zonation of copper sulphides of chalcocite-bornite-chalcopyrite upwards from the unconformity. This interval and zonation of copper sulphides is a significant proof of concept for sediment hosted copper deposits within the Rae Group, possessing similarities with the Central African Copperbelt and Kupferschiefer districts.

Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Rae Copper Project is located within the north dipping Coppermine Homocline. It unconformably rests on the metamorphic and plutonic rocks of the ca. 1.88-1.84 Ga Wopmay Orogen (Barager et al, 1996). The Hornby Bay Group consists of continental sedimentary and volcanic strata overlain by transitional marine sedimentary rocks of the Dismal Lakes Group. The Coppermine River Group overlie these older sedimentary groups and form a thick sequence of continental flood basalts capped by red bed sandstones. A further unconformity is present where the Rae Group, a sedimentary package sits above the Coppermine River Group, defining a return to marine conditions with a possible age of sedimentation onset of 1070 Ma (Rainbird et al, 2020). Crosscutting the Coppermine River Group and overlying Rae Group are the Coronation Sills, gabbroic composition and believed to have been emplaced at 723 +/- 4Ma (Heaman et al, 1992). Mineralisation in the Rae Copper Project comprises a variety of styles within both the Copper Creek Formation basalts and the overlying basal Rae Group sediments. Chalcocite dominant vein and breccia systems, flow top replacements and sedimentary hosted stratiform copper. Specifically, the reduced-facies sub type of sediment hosted copper deposits, akin to the Central African Copperbelt.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ▪ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ▪ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ▪ dip and azimuth of the hole, down hole length and interception depth, hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Collar information for any relevant drillholes are included in table form in this release.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Reported copper intervals were calculated using a length weighted average. No cutting of high grades or cut off grades have been used in the reporting of drilled thickness intervals. A cut of grade of 2% Cu was utilised for the historic estimate. No data aggregation techniques have been applied. No metal equivalent values are being used.

	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	2025 RC and diamond drilling by White Cliff Minerals – Reported results are treated as drilled widths not true thicknesses. Mineralisation at Danvers is hosted within a breccia/vein system which strikes NE/SW with a variable dip to the NW inferred. Drilling completed with azimuth towards the SSE, perpendicular to the strike of the inferred mineralisation. Oblique intersections of the hole and the mineralisation is expected, and thus all reported intervals are drilled widths, not true thicknesses. More work will be required to understand the trend of mineralisation at Danvers and report true thicknesses, including the effect of any plunging high-grade zones. 2025 drillhole DAN25008 was drilled down-dip to efficiently test numerous historic drill intercepts within the core of Danvers 1 and to effectively test below the historic drilling using the heli-portable RC drilling rig that has limited depth capacity. This drillhole does not represent true thickness, and would have introduced sample bias due to the down-dip drilling. 2026 drillhole DAN26058 was also drilled down dip at the Danvers 1 deposit to gain geological and structural information, test below historic and other WCN drillholes and to collect a larger mineralised sample for future metallurgical, ore sorting and comminution test work. Results from this hole do not represent true thickness and sampling bias is present on results due to drilling down the structure. Any reported intervals from sedimentary hosted targets are understood to be close to true thickness given the near perpendicular intersection of the sediments in vertical drillholes, unless otherwise stated. 2026 exploration, reverse circulation drilling along the Teshierpi fault zone has defined a tentative steep dip to the SE for newly discovered mineralisation in the Danvers 2 area. This was determined by a fence of drillholes conducted across DAN25019 including DAN26003, 004, 006. Drilling has been completed towards the NW aiming to cross a steeply SE dipping structure. 2026 exploration drilling adjacent to Danvers 1 deposit returns to the SE drilling to intersect the steep NW dipping known body 2026 Diamond drilling has been conducted across the Danvers 1 area and newly discovered mineralisation along the Teshierpi Fault Zone. The fault zones trend NE/SW and drilling has primarily been conducted towards the SE or NW, depending on the target location and accessibility for pad construction. Mineralisation within the main fault zones is inferred to be very steeply dipping to sub-vertical. A level of sample bias is expected given the oblique angle of drillhole intersection. Further work is required to understand the true widths and therefore all reported drill intersections are treated as drilled widths. Drillholes are typically inclined -45 to -65 depending on the depth of intersection, accessibility for pad construction or target depth, to assess for the steeply dipping breccia bodies. If drilling were to assess for the flow top replacements, drilling should be more steeply inclined to produce a closer to true thickness interval. Reported thicknesses are drilled widths, not true thicknesses. 2026 diamond drilling at Bornite Hills represents the first drillholes into the target by White Cliff. The orientation of the host structure is poorly constrained currently but is inferred as dipping westwards. Drillholes reported as drilled widths of mineralisation not true widths.

		2015 Kaizen Discovery Corp – The downhole width is reported for CP15_DD009, which is interpreted to be very close to true width given the near horizontal orientation of sedimentary bedding which is controlling copper mineralisation. The vertical drillhole is fit for purpose. 2003/2005 diamond drilling completed by Coronation Minerals - Downhole interval thicknesses are presented. At this stage true widths are not known. Holes drilled in 2003/2005 were inclined between -60 and -65 degrees and have variably oblique intersections with the interpreted mineralisation outline. 1967/1968 diamond drilling completed by Coppermine River – Holes drilled in 1967/1968 were oriented at -45 primarily to intersect the near vertical breccia body. True thickness is not known for these intersections.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Location maps and sections provided within the release with relevant exploration information contained.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All exploration results have been reported. The reporting of exploration results is considered balanced by the competent person.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful, should be reported including geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	2,427 line-km of MobileMT airborne geophysics was completed during the 2024 field program at the Rae Copper Project. The survey was conducted by Expert Geophysics using an AS 350 B2 SD2 helicopter of Capital Helicopters. The survey lines were oriented E/W and spaced at 400m intervals, with tie lines running N/S and spaced 4000m apart. The average survey speed was 23m/s with a helicopter terrain clearance of 152m. The magnetometer was on average 81m above terrain and 62m for the EM sensor. Data was controlled for quality, interpolated and underwent 2D inversion, completed by Expert Geophysics. 2025 MobileMTd – A drone based mobile Magneto-Telluric survey was completed across select parts of the Danvers mineral lease. Lines were oriented NW/SE, roughly perpendicular to the Teshierpi Fault Zone. A total of 177 line-km were flown with a line spacing of 100m over the main Danvers deposit and 200m outside this main zone. 2025 HeliTEM – A helicopter-borne electromagnetic/magnetic survey was flown by XCalibur Smart Mapping. Survey lines at Danvers were NW/SE trending and spaced 100m apart, and oriented perpendicular to the Teshierpi Fault Zone which trends NE/SW. 13 wide spaced test survey lines were flown over Hulk-Stark at variable line directions as a proof of concept to see if the Rae Group sediments are electrically conductive. 2026 Metallurgical test work – Test work was completed by Sepro Laboratories on a master composite and 3 variability composite samples of material sourced from reverse circulation drillhole DAN25008 retention material. Testing through conventional flotation produced up to 95.4% Cu recovery and 93.3% Ag recovery producing concentrates of approximately 40% Cu and 150g/t Ag with saleable concentrate grades of >28% early in the cleaner circuit. No deleterious elements identified in the concentrates. (see company news release dated 8 April 2026 “Excellent Metallurgical Results Confirm >95% Cu and >93% Ag Recoveries via Conventional Processing”)

Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Follow up drilling along the Teshierpi Fault Zone for further Danvers-style epithermal copper-silver deposits and within the Stark-Hulk sub-basin for expansions to sediment hosted copper discoveries guided by 2025 geophysical surveys Target generation for further sediment hosted copper and volcanic-hosted (Danvers-style) copper deposits Planning further geophysical surveys across the wider project area Wireframe production of mineralised envelopes along the Teshierpi Fault Zone and Danvers 1 trends.

SECTION 3: ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. Data validation procedures used.	No information is available regarding the transcription of data from data collection to estimation given the historic nature of the estimate. Certain drillhole locations, included in the historic estimate were verified by Coronation Minerals' personnel in 2003/2005.
Site visits	Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	The JORC Competent Person has visited the site of the historic/foreign estimate. This was conducted in 2026 alongside a representative of Terra Resources, a geological consultancy firm based in Perth, Western Australia. Terra Resources assisted with the location of historic drilling through georeferencing of historic PDF maps. The location of the estimate was visited, and geology reviewed.
Geological interpretation	Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	The project is an epigenetic, fault breccia hosted copper-silver deposit. It also hosts intervals of replacement style mineralization within vesicular flow tops of basalt flows. The deposit style is well recognized within the Copper Creek Basalt Formation. Due to the historic nature of the estimate and lack of review of drill core or other evidence an assumption is made that the assay and geological interpretation is fit for purpose within the historic estimate. Alternative interpretations of the deposit style are not believed to have altering effects on the historic estimation. The orientation of the main breccia body, in line with the major NE/SW trending Teshierpi Fault Zone guided the orientation of historic drilling which was used during the historic estimate. Knowledge of the shallow NE dipping basalt flows informed the drilling and estimation of the flow-top replacement style mineralization. Continuity in the breccia and host structure depend on the intersection of major and minor faults and fracture zones. Continuity of grade within the flow top replacement bodies is dependent on the primary porosity of the basalt flow tops and their proximity to feeder structures/the main breccia zone.

Dimensions	The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	The historic estimate covers an average of 40 to 45 ft width with local swelling to over 100 ft. The top of the body appears to have a horizontal attitude along strike with the bottom of defined zones gently plunging to the southwest. The estimate covered 1528 ft strike length with a vertical depth of 600 ft.
Estimation and modelling techniques	The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. Any assumptions about correlation between variables. Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	The historic estimate did not use computer software and was completed using plan view and 2D sections along completed drill fences. The estimation technique is deemed appropriate for the historic nature of the estimate. The areas within the outlined blocks were calculated by taking 3 measurements of each block with a planimeter and averaging the readings. Drill-indicated reserves were computed from specific measurements based on the following: a) The length of copper bearing diamond drill core intersections b) The weighted average grade of the above intersections c) The area of influence of diamond drill core intersections (see No. 5) d) The horizontal projection of the area of influence (see No. 6) e) A calculated tonnage factor (see No. 2) f) A total of 30,337 feet of diamond drilling on the 47 Zone and its southwest extension with the holes on the average 100 feet apart on section Inferred reserves were calculated in the same manner as indicated reserves but are based on evidence of continuity as suggested by diamond drilling and/or longitudinal projection The area of grade influence of each diamond drill hole intersection on a particular section was extended one halfway to adjacent holes on the same section of 50 feet beyond the top and bottom hole unless geological evidence suggested that longer projections were justified The horizontal distance of grade and area projection was taken as half the distance to adjoining sections. The ore was projected beyond the last sections on each end of the deposit a distance equal to half the distance to the last adjoining section The grade for the inferred reserve blocks was calculated from the average grade or grades of the adjoining block or blocks The elevations to which reserves were projected on each section were determined from a longitudinal projection of the orebody On both plan and sections of copper bearing diamond drill holes straight wall ore limits are assumed to prevail between each drill intersection There are no available check estimates. The by-product silver was estimated for each 10% contained copper there is approximately 1 oz of silver. This was determined by metallurgical test work on diamond drill core samples conducted by Lakefield Research, silver was not routinely assayed during drilling and thus not included in the estimate.

		The geological model, created in 2D sections along drill fences influenced the estimate through creation of blocks controlled by either the breccia zone or flow top replacement, which correlated to the drillhole intersections. These blocks were then combined per section. A 2% copper cut of grade was applied.
Moisture	Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	The moisture content for tonnage calculations is unknown. No note of dry basis estimation is recorded and given the historic nature of the estimate it is assumed a natural moisture basis was used.
Cut-off parameters	The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	A 2 % copper cut-off grade was included in the estimate.
Mining factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	Mining parameters detailed in this section were taken from the report "A Preliminary Feasibility Report on the Hope Lake Copper Deposit, Mackenzie. Assessment Report INAC (Exploration Report), Bracken, J M; Seasor, R W; Neal, H E; Leslie, C A; Pullen, T C. April 1, 1968". The report defines a 1000 – 1500 ton per day plant size operating 350 days per year. The mining method is described as consisting of open stope for the vertical breccia body and room and pillar methods through the flow top replacement bodies. A dilution of 10% was accounted for in the historic estimate, adding in material calculated to be 0.6% Cu. A case for open pit mining was not pursued in any detail.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made	The use of the term "ore" in the following section is not taken by White Cliff Minerals to imply economic extraction of metal contents, however, is used to describe the processing outlined in the referenced report. The completion of additional work and evaluation may not define JORC compliant resources/reserves. The report "A Preliminary Feasibility Report on the Hope Lake Copper Deposit, Mackenzie. Assessment Report INAC (Exploration Report), Bracken, J M; Seasor, R W; Neal, H E; Leslie, C A; Pullen, T C. April 1, 1968" defines a mining scenario of a 1500 ton per day mill. The report notes similarities of the "ore" with that treated at Roan Antelope in northern Rhodesia (operated since 1931 to date of 1968 report) with the successful operations at Mufulira and Roan Antelope adding support and confidence to the present preliminary design. Test work completed by Lakefield Research and detailed in the 1968 Preliminary Feasibility Report conducted 43 bench scale grinding and flotation tests on 5 composites from 1967 drill core totalling 2462 feet of material and found no other metals apart from copper and silver in significant quantities. Metallurgical test work outlined 55-66% copper concentrates with copper recoveries of 85-95% depending on the grind and flowsheet. Silver content in the concentrate varies from 4.5 to 5.5 oz/t with recoveries in the range of 82 – 95% Ag. The concentrate is chiefly chalcocite with considerable bornite, minor chalcopyrite, covellite and pyrite. Very little to no pyrrhotite has been detected. An excerpt from the report states "The chalcocite and bornite are readily floated with preliminary indications that a coarse high-grade concentrate can be removed after the rod mill or ball mill. The very low pyrite and pyrrhotite content helps the flotation and does not require a depressant for these sulphides. Flotation time is considered normal to fast for this ore". A processing flowsheet is presented with the following

		components, conveying of ore to primary jaw crusher, followed by crushing to a fine ore storage unit, grinding of ore to 50% minus 325 mesh before flotation by ball/rod mills, with possibility of a coarse copper concentrate "scalp off", 2 banks of floatation equipment each consisting of 4 rougher and 5 scavenger cells before movement into thickening and filtering systems.
Environmental factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfield project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	The historic estimate and associated pre-feasibility study notes the use of a tailings thickener, which will allow for recirculation of process water, limiting required extraction from nearby water sources. An area, to the north of the deposit was highlighted for use as a tailings area within a natural depression. The deposit is dominated by chalcocite and bornite, zoning outwards to chalcopyrite and pyrite sulphide assemblages. Given the acid generating potential of pyrite when exposed to the atmosphere this should be mitigated when designing waste storage (tailings) facilities. The arctic environment, and presence of well-established permafrost will also be accounted for in future studies.
Bulk density	Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	Bulk density measurements were conducted on historic drill core samples during metallurgical test work completed by Lakefield Research. The number of drill core samples tested and their locations within the deposit or representativeness is unknown. A bulk density of 11 sq ft per ton was used. No details are available regarding the method of determination of the bulk density value. It is unknown if vugs, porosity or other void spaces were accounted for.
Classification	The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	The historic estimate was classified as ore reserves comprising indicated and inferred resources. These are non JORC compliant terms and White Cliff Minerals is not treating the estimate as a current JORC compliant resource estimate. The estimate is classified as historic, not reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012.

	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit	
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	No official/independent audits or reviews of the historic estimate have been completed. White Cliff Minerals has conducted proof reading and cross-referencing data where possible to minimize transcription errors when reporting details of the historic estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	The method of estimation is deemed appropriate for the historic nature of the estimate. The weighted averaging of copper in drillhole intersections is well established and the resulting estimation is constrained by the geology and mineralisation with both the breccia zone and flow top replacements. Given the historic nature of the exploration work which informed the historic estimate the drill core has not been viewed by the Competent Person and thus not been re-assayed or validated at this time. The assay procedures are also unknown, with details of the detection limits and digestion efficiency (partial or total digestion) unknown, which may influence the copper assay results. No standards, blanks or field duplicates are noted to have been included in the sample stream which generated the assays included in the estimate, however, check assays are noted to have been completed by a second laboratory. The historic nature of the estimate can only be deemed accurate through the re-drilling of previously reported holes. Further exploration work would include the industry standard diamond and/or reverse circulation methods with a robust quality control program of blanks, standards and duplicates inserted into the sample stream for assay. Initial work would aim to confirm the geological model outlined in historic sections and through twinned holes understand the difference in historically reported intercepts and modern assay results. Bulk density measurements would be taken during diamond drilling activities, covering both mineralisation and host rock/alteration domains for inclusion in possible future resource estimations. This would increase the confidence in the historic results which informed the historic estimate where a comparison of modern and historic data/results can be completed.